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Comment; Summary: The following two articles from the Polish daily press discuss problems facing the PZPR (Polish United Workers Party) as a result of indifference and formalism in party ranks.

Franciszek Nowak, chairman of the Wojewodztwo Committee of Party Control, indicates some of the abuses resulting from party indifference in the Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo. A. Starewicz, director of the Propaganda and Agitation Division of the Central Committee of the PZPR, calls for more careful control and more enthusiastic support of party schools. 7

PARTY ABUSES AND INDIFFERENCE SCORED -- Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 15 May 53

The Third Plenum of the KC PZPR (Central Committee, Polish United Workers Party) enjoined the entire party to greater revolutionary vigilance. Although it is now 3½ years later, the injunction retains its applicability, importance, and meaning. This vigilance must be increased even more since the class enemy is now using more ingenious methods against the people's authority.

It must be admitted that many party units and management organizations in the economic apparatus of the Bydgoszcz Wojewodztwo have forgotten the existence of the class enemy.

As a result of the inability of the party organization in the Krochmalnia (Starch Factory) in Torun to combat the work of the enemy, a class enemy penetrated the party ranks and then the executive organ of the party. His name was Stanislaw Grudzik, a former administrative manager, who until 1939 was a functionary of the uniformed police and the secret police in Torun. He also

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served in the uniformed police of the occupation forces. As an accomplished secret agent, Grudzik was able to conceal his identity for a long time; he even managed to gain access to the executive organ of the basic party organization by pretending to be an energetic party activist. He was also one of the first to vote for the expulsion from the party of Szymanski, Zawadzki, and Loza, who were exposed as an alien element in the party.

Aleksander Loza was a member of the POW (Polska Organizacja Wojskowa, Polish Military Organization). Until 1939, he held important prison positions; during the occupation he was a staff member of the ZWZ (Zwiazek Walki Zbrojnej, Union for Armed Struggle) and the AK (Armja Krajowa, Home Army).

Wladyslaw Zawadzki also was a prison official before 1939. He was first the assistant director of the starch factory and then the chief bookkeeper.

It was not difficult to discover the reason for unfulfilled production plans, breakdowns, and economic damage in the starch factory. This clique of enemy elements, through its opportunistic and often inimical attitude toward the realization of production plans, deliberately delayed the fulfillment of plans by this plant.

The light and indifferent attitude of Zawadzki toward repairs resulted in unfulfillment of plans and serious losses in potatoes, which had to be dumped in the Wisla River. The losses to the state treasury amounted to over one million zlotys.

As a result of this kind of management, the workers did not receive their earned premiums, robberies increased, and the production plan for 1952 was only 51 percent fulfilled. Potatoes were contracted for from people who had none, but who received payment for them.

The Central Administration for the Potato Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Ziemniaczanego) in Poznan, and particularly Instructor Iwaniszyn, knew of the robberies and sabotage. However, since Iwaniszyn, who was the control inspector for the factory, was a member of the clique he did nothing to remedy the situation.

The Municipal Committee in Torun discovered this harmful activity rather late because it had too little help from the basic party organization, which was dominated by alien elements.

Ideological purity of party ranks and observance of revolutionary vigilance are two basic elements in internal party work.

The party organization in the Regional Administration of the PGR (Panstwowe Gospodarstwa Rolne, State Farms) in Bydgoszcz should heed this advice and be more vigilant. This organization tolerated a class enemy in its ranks for too long. He was Czeslaw Zielkiewicz, former director of this region. Under his "solicitous" care, sabotage activity was carried out in certain PGR groups and even within the regional administration itself.

Zielkiewicz was the owner of a large estate before 1939 and during the occupation. After the liberation, he slipped into the party by falsely claiming that he was a KPP (Komunistyczna Partja Polska, Communist Party of Poland) activist before the war. After taking over the post of the PGR regional director, he surrounded himself with large landowners and started his disruptive work. He did not permit any personnel changes in the positions occupied by these former large landowners.

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After the removal of Zielkiewicz by the WKKP (Wojewodzka Komisja Kontroli Partyjnej, Wojewodztwo Committee of Party Control) from the party and from the position of regional director, the basic party organization, with the help of the WKKP, removed the class enemies from the Regional Administration and from certain PGR groups.

Among those removed were the following: Edward Kaczanowski, former professional officer of the KOP (Komitet Obroncow Polski, Committee of Poland's Defenders); Jan Szalski, a former large landowner. Stefan Doncew, former staff officer before 1939; and Zachorski, a former large landowner and the director of the Kobylniki PGR Group, who with the help of others like him, through misuse and sabotage, caused a loss of millions of zlotys. The MO (Milicja Obywatelska, Citizens Militia) is now taking care of the Zachorski case.

However, the basic party organizations and other regional party organizations, still are not exercising revolutionary vigilance toward enemies active in the PGR. The authorities in the Bydgoszcz Region PGR administration exercise too little concern in training new cadres. These authorities are characterized by a rotten liberalism toward class and ideological enemies who carry on harmful activity.

In the Marcinkowo Group of the PGR, the director is Bak, the son of a kulak with 80 hectares; the agronomist is Marian Pomirski, whose parents also were large landowners. Both are guilty of economic waste and sabotage. Despite signs of bad conditions in this group, the regional PGR administration did not dismiss Bak and Pomirski from their positions, because they had managed to get into the good graces of some of the powiat authorities.

Another important task is the development of the ability to uncover the enemy who cleverly conceals his true identity with a party identification card. This was done by Leopold Januszewski, secretary of the Wyrzysk PRN (Powiatowa Rada Narodowa, Powiat People's Council) Presidium and former activist in the BBWR [not further identified] and the OZON [not further identified]; Antoni Cybulski, deputy chairman of the Inowroclaw PRN Presidium and former active worker in the National Party; and Leon Dorenda, a worker in the WRN (Wojewodztwo People's Council) Presidium. It was only because of the lack of vigilance by party organizations that these people were able to remain in party ranks and to continue their harmful work for so long.

Another example is the director of the general education lyceum in Chelmza, Jan Czarnecki, an ideologically alien person who introduced methods to subvert ZMP (Zwiazek Mlodziezy Polskiej, Union of Polish Youth) students and personal teaching methods, including shaving of the head, expulsion from class, etc. He surrounded himself with people of alien class and ideology of the type of Szczaniawska, the former large landowner.

The basic party organization, occupied with its personal plans, was not aware of this enemy activity of Czarnecki, who was corrupting Polish youth and leading it against the people's state. This activity was permitted for such a long time because Zalewski, the secretary of the Chelmza Municipal Committee, completely ignored revolutionary vigilance, and under the influence of the class enemy, drank, spread harmful gossip and rumors, and did not help the party organization to rid itself of the enemy clique in the lyceum.

Czarnecki was expelled from the party by the WKKP and removed from his school position. Zalewski was removed from his party position. The Powiat Committee of Torun will take measures against others guilty of similar action.

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An example of smugness and lack of vigilance is the executive organ of the basic party organization in the Oblewnia i Emaliernia (Casting and Enameling Plant) in Grudziadz. It was unable to oppose Kaczynski, the plant director, and his clique. The latter carried on criminal activity for a very long time by drawing up fictitious lists of payments for contracted work in order to avoid taxes on these amounts.

The investigations of the WKWP established a complete lack of revolutionary vigilance by both the executive organ of the party organization and the plant management which tolerated this enemy element in the plant. The executive organ of the basic party organization and Laskowski, its secretary, show no concern for the safety of the plant or for revolutionary vigilance. The WKWP is continuing its investigation and will apply severe measures against those who are guilty.

The weakening of vigilance, the lack of control and care in the concealment of party and state secrets, carelessness, inexcusable naivete, and the minimizing of criticisms and trends from below are used to advantage by the enemy and are a possible source of great losses to the state.

The following is an example of this. Kazimierz Kubiak was employed by the Autrotransport [sic] Cooperative in Grudziadz. His unfriendly attitude toward the people's state was known for a long time by the Grudziadz Municipal Committee, which was, in fact, considering his expulsion from the party. Kubiak had forged his party identification card, and had even persuaded his friend, Bronislaw Kimel, to report Kimel's identification card as lost because Kubiak needed it for the forgery. Unfortunately, Kimel was issued a new party card without investigation of his claim of a lost party card. Kubiak not only was not expelled from the party, but was promoted to the position of planning manager of the factory. Here he surrounded himself with similar persons with whom he carried out various schemes resulting in great losses to the state.

This happened because the Municipal Committee in Grudziadz, and especially the present cadre manager, Comrade Wisniewski, did not do its duty in checking Kubiak. The WKWP finally expelled Kubiak from the party and will apply the proper measures against those guilty of this political blindness and apathy.

Another example of gullibility and apathy is the following incident. An unknown woman reported to the GRN (Gmina Rada Narodowa, Gmina People's Council) Presidium in Inowroclaw Powiat, Zlotniki Ku, Gmina, and introduced herself as an official of the Ministry of Finance, without any official identification. She energetically entered upon her "duties" and accused all of lack of energy in the collection of the proper amount of taxes due the state from the peasants. She then stepped into the task herself, very zealously collected a large amount of money from the peasants, and fled with the money.

In the uncompromising struggle against the enemy, the party organizations must be especially vigilant against enemy attempts to penetrate the party.

CALL FOR INCREASED ATTENTION TO PARTY EDUCATION -- Warsaw, Trybuna Ludu, 29 May 53

The PZPR places great importance on the Marxist-Leninist education of every party member. Therefore, the party directorate and especially Comrade Bierut give party education constant care and protection.

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During the school year of 1952 - 1953, although the level of ideological work in the party was raised to a new high, it still did not reach the level called for by the August 1952 resolution of the Central Committee of the PZPR's.

The practical application of party education to everyday activities cannot be limited, as often happens, to matters of economic plans, to the development of producers cooperatives, or to the task of improving the work of the organs of the people's authority.

The practical application of party education to everyday activities by the party school graduate must be manifested in work among nonparty masses, in more serious and more effective education of the masses to counteract the enemy ideology of nationalism and clericalism, in the exposure of imperialistic lies and treachery, and in the exposure of kulak and reactionary gossip.

Party education should be applied in the struggle for ideological unity and purity of the party, in combating bourgeois ideology, in propagating socialist ideology, patriotism, internationalism and an enlightened attitude toward work and the public wealth, and in propagating a concern for state interests and the ideology of encouraging the masses in building the new system of socialist Poland.

The party should show particular concern and care for the nonparty activists who attended party schools, through which they come closer to the party and become eligible to be party candidates. The party executive committees should take the most mature candidates into the party.

Executive officers of powiat, municipal, and wojewodztwo committees of the PZPR should thoroughly evaluate the results of party education on all levels, the work of lecturers, and the ideological content and level of the courses. The Central Committee of the PZPR, in its resolution of August 1952, stressed that "the responsibility for party education rests on the executive officers of party committees, and especially on the first secretaries."

Many committees approach the task of Marxist-Leninist education of party members in an indifferent manner by passing it on to certain instructors. The powiat committees of Kolobrzeg, Bydgoszcz, and Wrocław are examples of this indifference. Many committees which seem to show an interest in the ideological education of party members resolve this whole problem simply on the basis of participation percentages, the number of courses and meetings, the discipline of participants, etc.

It is high time for an end to such a formalistic approach to the problem. Attention must be turned to vital matters such as the content of courses, the ability of the lecturers, the ideological direction of the education as a whole, and the application of theory to practice.

The main task for the coming school year, as pointed out by the Central Committee of the PZPR, is the improvement of the lecturer cadres. Every lecturer in party education should be approved by the executive organ of the powiat or municipal committee, and the directors of seminars for lecturers and directors for self-education groups should be approved by the executive officers of the wojewodztwo committee. Many party committees have been indifferent to this principle and have permitted the direction of education to fall indiscriminately into the hands of improperly trained and ideologically weak people. In some cases, people alien to the party were used. The wojewodztwo committees of Opole, Wrocław, Białystok, Szczecin, Łódź, and Lublin generally did not check on the seminar directors who teach thousands of lecturers. This failure results in many ideological errors, harmful deviations, and the

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degradation of the content of school courses. It also results in the low level of instruction methods and often in indifferent and disinterested conduct of courses. It results, finally, in the great turnover of lecturers.

Regardless of whether an instructor has been previously approved, he should be checked again on the basis of the experiences of this past school year and the opinion of his party organization. Comrades must be approved who are politically maturing, good, and devoted. Bad, alien, and immoral lecturers must be removed. New lecturers must be chosen from among the most active members. These lecturers, according to the August resolution of the Central Committee, should be selected especially from the important industrial centers and plants, the producers' cooperatives, the most active members of the teaching profession, the young intelligentsia of the party, and from among the workers in the party apparatus. Every lecturer and every seminar director must be duly approved by the proper party unit before he gives instructions.

The wojewodztwo committees are now preparing a 2-week preschool course for lecturers. These courses, taking in 1/4 - 1/3 of the total number of lecturers, should include the most valuable and active propagandists and lecturers. They should include only those who have shown in practice that they have the proper perspective toward the ideological education of party members, and those that have been approved as party lecturers.

The task of selection and of improvement of the political level of lecturers and seminar directors must be the center of attention for all in charge of directing party propaganda and all party organizations charged with the ideological development of party members.

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